EXPERIMENT-2
TUNED AMPLIFIER
(Single Tuned Amplifier)

I. **Aim:** To design and plot the frequency response of a single tuned amplifier.

II. **Objectives:**
1. Design a single tuned amplifier for a given specifications.
2. Simulate the designated single tuned amplifier.
3. Develop the hardware for designated amplifier.
4. Obtain the frequency response for designated amplifier.
5. Compare the software and hardware results that are obtained.

III. **Specification:** Operating Frequency of the Circuit = 10 kHz.

IV. **Hardware:**
a. Silicon-NPN-transistor BC107
b. Resistors: 18.3kΩ,6.8kΩ,1kΩ
c. Inductors: 3mH
d. Capacitors: 0.1μF,10μF,100μF
e. CRO
f. Function Generator
g. Bread board

V. **Theory:**

About Tuned Amplifier:

Tuned Amplifiers are high frequency circuits designed to have a very narrow bandwidth and a voltage gain that peaks at a particular frequency. To produce these characteristics the amplifier uses a resonant parallel LC circuit (or tank circuit) as a BJT Collector load, this gives the amplifier a high voltage gain at the resonant frequency of the tank circuit.

A single tuned amplifier consists of only one LC section as a load.
A double-tuned amplifier is a type of radio frequency (RF) amplifier that utilizes two resonant circuits or tuned circuits to achieve narrowband amplification. It is commonly used in RF and microwave applications where selectivity and high gain are essential.

A stagger-tuned amplifier is a type of radio frequency (RF) amplifier circuit designed to provide selective amplification of signals within a certain frequency range. It consists of multiple amplifier stages, each tuned to amplify a specific range of frequencies. These stages are staggered in frequency.

VI. **Procedure:**
a. Connect the circuit as per the circuit diagram
b. Apply 10mV_{p-p} with 52KHz frequency using function generator{Software}
   Apply 100mV_{p-p} with 1KHz initially, slowly increase the frequency of Input Signal.
c. Observe the output in CRO.
d. Note output V_{p-p} and frequency for max Amplitude in Observation Table.
e. Plot Frequency Response from Observations.

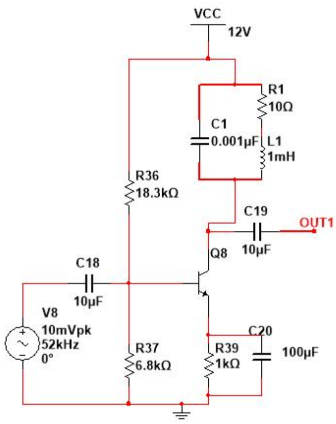
VII. **Design:**

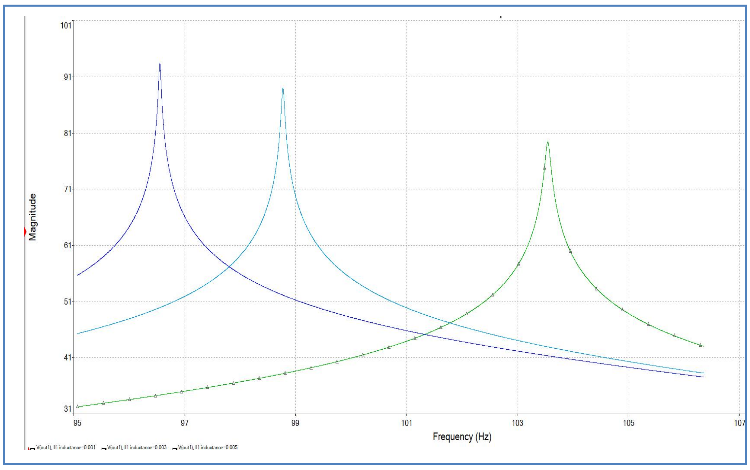
$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(LC)}}$

C=0.1μF, L~=3mH, f_c = 10KHz
C=0.1μF, L~=30μH, f_c= 100KHz

VIII. Simulation Observations:

a. Single Tuned Amplifier:





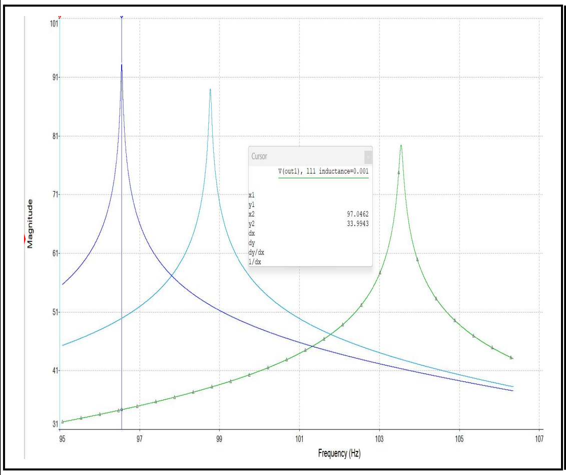


Figure 1. L_1=1mH

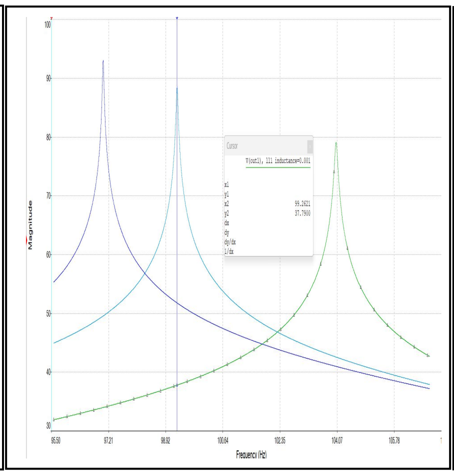


Figure 2. L_1=3mH

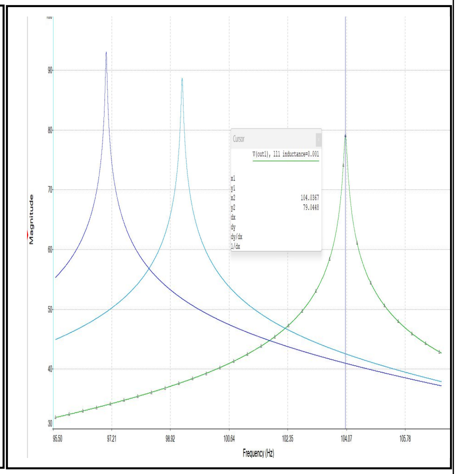
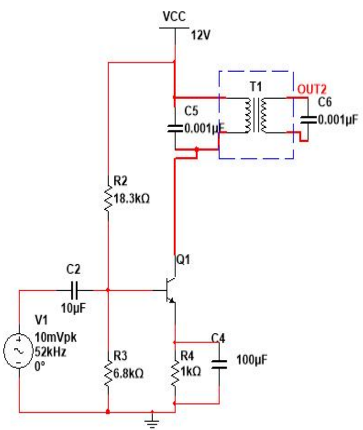
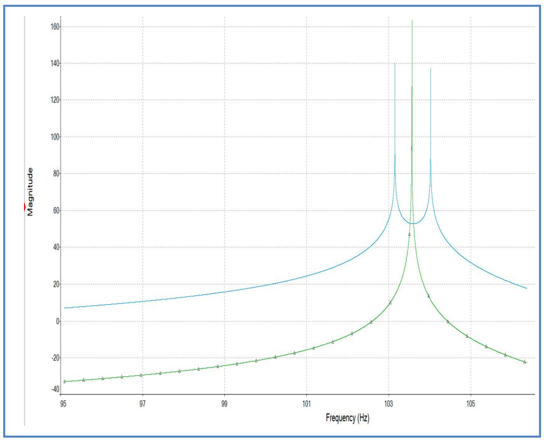


Figure 3. L_1=5mH

Conclusion: From the theoretical calculations, we can observe that as the inductance, L_1 increases from 1mH to 5mH the resonant frequency is decreasing. Hence the circuit offers good selectivity as the resonant frequency is limiting. Hence if we want to decrease the resonant frequency we can increase the inductance values if we want to increase resonant frequency we can simply increase it by decreasing inductance value.

b. Double Tuned Amplifier:





A double-tuned amplifier is an electronic amplifier that employs two tuned circuits to selectively amplify signals at two distinct frequencies. It exhibits a narrowband frequency response, with high gain and selectivity within the range determined by the tuning frequencies of the two resonant circuits. The response outside this range gradually attenuated. The use of two tuned circuits in a double-tuned amplifier allows for more precise tuning and better rejection of unwanted frequencies.

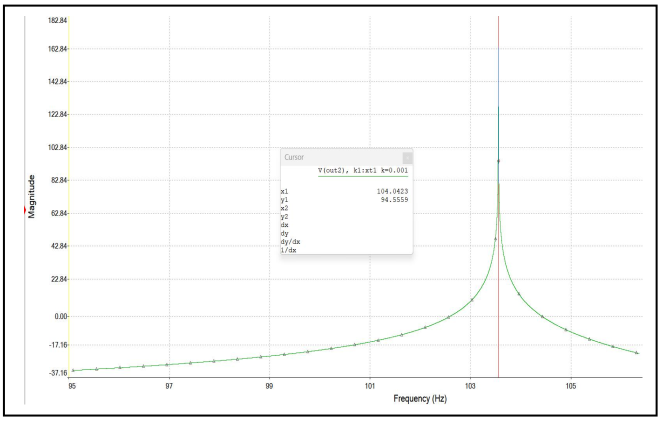


Figure 4. k=0.01

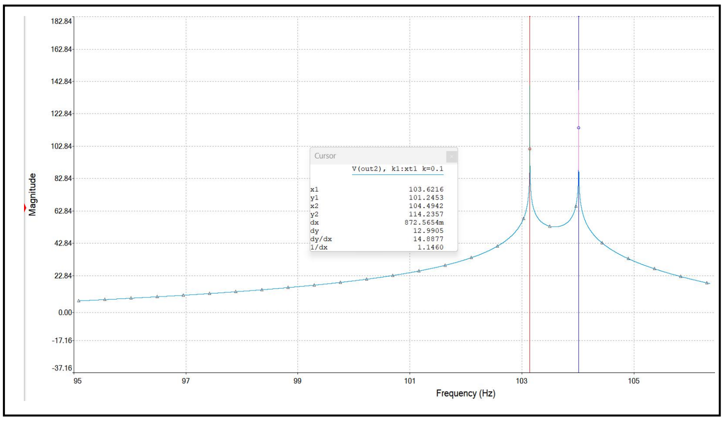


Figure 5. k=0.1

Bandwidth and Q-Factor:
The bandwidth and selectivity of the double-tuned amplifier are determined by the Q-factor of each tuned circuit.

Q-factor= $\frac{f_r}{BW}$

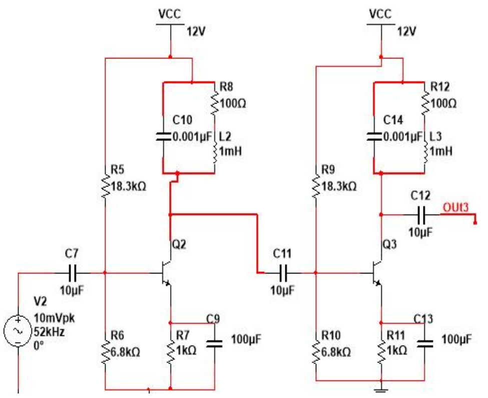
Bandwidth(BW) = k*f_r

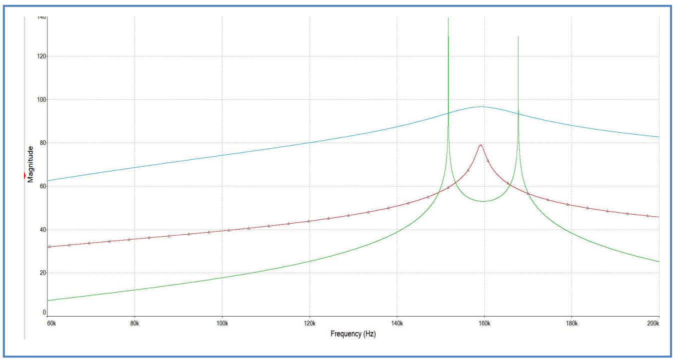
Where k=coefficient of coupling.

Conclusion:
It offers better selectivity and bandwidth compared to single tuned amplifiers. The tuned circuits provide additional tuning stages,which improve the amplifier's ability to reject unwanted frequencies while amplifying the desired ones.

K=0.001->Loose Coupling, K=0.1->Tight Coupling.

c. **Stagger Tuned Amplifier:**





Conclusion:
This staggering of resonant frequencies helps to mitigate the effect of tuning component tolerances and improves the flatness of the frequency response. Stagger-tuned amplifiers offer improved performance over double-tuned amplifiers in terms of frequency response linearity and stability.

Frequency Response:

At L=3mH:

FREQUENCY(Hz)	INPUT(V)	OUTPUT(V)	GAIN in dB
1K	50m	169m	24.35
2K	50m	221m	29.72
3K	50m	362m	39.59
4K	50m	342m	38.45
5K	50m	460m	44.38
8K	50m	1.29	65
9.1K	50m	4	87.64
9.79k	**50m**	**6.6**	**97.65**
10k	50m	3.5	84.96
13k	50m	1	59.91
16k	50m	800m	55.45
18k	50m	600m	49.69
20k	50m	500m	46.05

At L=30uH:

FREQUENCY(Hz)	INPUT(V)	OUTPUT(V)	GAIN in dB
90K	50m	480m	45.23
92K	**50m**	**1.15**	**62.7**
93K	50m	563m	48.42
95K	50m	430m	43.03
100K	50m	310m	36.49
102K	50m	275m	34.09

Result:

RESONATING FREQUENCY (single tuned amplifier(L=3mH)	
Theoretical	9.19 kHz
Practical	9.529 kHz

RESONATING FREQUENCY (single tuned amplifier(L=30mH)	
Theoretical	91.9 kHz
Practical	92.5 kHz

Signature of the Faculty